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stamp of approval must be placed upon them, and at the same time there is an expression of regret that they do not go into the heart of the matter more thoroughly. Yet we should not expect too much from books. The development of a study like markets is one which takes time. A process of evolution must be undergone. The service or functional type of market presentation, which was introduced in published form first by Cherington and later followed up in a partial way by Duncan, has been carried a step farther in these two books. It is hoped that no other attempts will be made along this line unless it brings a decided improvement. The future should bring forth a fuller analysis of price-making forces, for there is the heart of marketing. There is a great opportunity for some one to present marketing from its economic standpoint in the fullest degree in relation to price.

JOHN T. HORNER.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

*Labor and Material Requirements of Field Crops.* By L. A. MOOREHOUSE and O. A. JUVE, Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1000.

This publication presents in statistical and graphical form the distribution of labor on a large number of crops selected from cost account and survey data obtained in various regions of the United States. The distribution for the same crop is given by regions which allows contrast of labor costs for these different sections. This is the most complete presentation of labor costs yet published from any source and makes a distinct contribution to the economics of crop production. The presentation of the data is clear, concise, and well arranged. The graphs allow a visualization of the distribution. A presentation of this character is vital to the subject of Agricultural Economics.

FRANK APP.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

*Farm Management.* By R. L. ADAMS. (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, N. Y. 1921.)

This newest treatise on Farm Management is an important contribution to the literature of that subject. The book is divided into three parts. Part I includes the scope and place of farm management, selecting farming as a business, choosing a farm, organizing and equipping the business, capital requirements, farm profits, factors

affecting profits, financial forecasts of proposed farm plans, and farm management surveys. In Part II are included farm bookkeeping, cost accounting, cost of production, farm labor, tenancy, marketing, and farm law. Part III gives a brief consideration of the duties, qualifications, and outlook of the farm manager.

This book contains little that is new. It is largely a compilation of material from various bulletins on farm management and related subjects. A multiplicity of tables from these bulletins are presented often without adequate discussion and analysis. The chapter on "Factors Affecting Profits" is a case in point. Some original tables giving data on the relative profitableness of different crops and types of farming under California conditions are presented without giving enough information as to the number of farms or years included to enable the reader to judge as to the reliability of the data.

Naturally enough, the author's illustrations are largely drawn from California farming. However, many of these illustrations appear more academic than practical. Presumably to gain simplicity the author assumes a higher degree of specialization in many of these examples than is usually possible or desirable in actual farming. The problem of most young American farmers is not to plan an ideal system of farming and an ideal equipment for a given piece of land, but to reorganize an existing farm into a more profitable farm business. It would seem desirable, therefore, if the book had included some illustrations of this latter more typical problem.

Although unsuitable as a text in the opinion of the reviewer, this book will be found very useful as a reference because of the large amount of illustrative material brought together from various sources. It includes a very complete bibliography of farm management publications. The book is marred by a number of typographical errors and the discussion of principles leaves much to be desired.

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"Tenancy and Ownership in the Black Prairie of Texas," by J. T. Sanders, Division of Land Economics, Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, is announced for early publication as Department Bulletin 1068.

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Department Bulletin 1001, entitled "Relation of Land Tenure to the Use of Arid Grazing Land in the Southwest," by E. O. Wooton, shows the maladjustment between economic conditions and homestead legislation in the arid grazing regions and offers remedies.